THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1835.

Postmasters

Who may have in their offices, copies of the 2d and 3d numbers of the 5th volume of the Farmer, will much oblige the publisher by returning them to him.

Back Numbers.

Subscribers who are wishing to procure any of the numbers of the previous volumes of the Farmer to complete their sets, are particularly requested to give us *immediate notice*, that the numbers may be forwarded. No charge is made for numbers to supply deficiencies, but it is expected the applicants will in all cases pay the postage of their letters when ordering them.

Seasonable Hints for March.

This is emphatically the month of preparation. In a few more weeks the busy scenes of the coming season will open upon us; and in the mean time the farmer must be on the alert to arrange his business so as not to be interrupted unnecessarily during the spring and summer. He should have his wood for summer cut and piled up; he should examine his field and garden seeds to see if the quantity and quality is such as to supply his wants; his seed corn should be shelled; rails for fences should be split and drawn, and, when practicable, fences repaired. Farming tools of all kinds, ploughs, harrows, rollers, carts, horse and hand rakes, hoes, &c. must be examined and put in readiness for use; horses and working cattle must be well fed and kept in good order for the hard labor they will soon have to perform. Prepare for driving business—for keeping every thing in order and regularity, and as far as possible let the business of the approaching season go on like clockwork. For the *young* farmer especially, now is the time to commence habits of activity, and to avoid careless and indolent practices—"laziness begins in cobwebs, and ends in chains"—"he that rises late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night."

As system and regularity are as necessary in farming as in other kinds of business, let the farmer now lay plans for his future operations;—and let him prepare to keep a regular account of the whole expense and of the proceeds of every field on the farm, at the same time accompanying the account of each crop with a brief memorandum of the peculiar mode of culture, the nature of the soil, &c.; and then at the end of the year, by balancing these accounts, he will know at once the profits of each; and this will in a few years enable him to determine the relative advantages of each mode of culture, and to select the best. In order to accomplish this, it will be necessary to measure the ground which he plants, and the quantity of seed used; to keep an account of the value, and expense of applying, manure; of ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, thrashing, &c. Let every thing be measured and weighed which can be measured and weighed; and that which cannot, be estimated as if he himself were about to sell or purchase it. The labor of doing this will be nothing compared with the satisfaction it will afford and the advantages resulting from it. Unless the farmer *knows* when he loses, and when he gains, and when he gains most, he only works in the dark; and thus he may often lose a great deal without knowing it; and on the other hand many opportunities may escape, of realizing profits, merely from his want of knowledge in this particular. A want of accounts of his profits and expenses would soon ruin a *merchant*, and it cannot fail to injure, though perhaps less extensively, a farmer.

Pruning fruit trees may now be conveniently performed. When large limbs are to be removed, they should be cut with a saw; and care should be taken that the wound, or bare part, be not made larger than necessary. For this purpose, the limbs should be cut square off, and not too closely to the trunk of the tree. A coat of thick paint, or a mixture of tar and brick dust, may then be applied to preserve the wood and prevent its cracking and rotting.

Many apple orchards consist of ungrafted fruit, generally of a very inferior quality, if not absolutely worthless. By cutting off a part of the larger limbs, leaving branches on the south and southwest part to shade the body of the tree, new shoots will soon spring up, and these may be budded in the following summer, or grafted the next spring. This is greatly superior to the method so often practiced of grafting into limbs three or four inches in diameter; as by the latter mode, besides its being much more troublesome to perform, the new limbs are more liable to be broken off by the wind.

There is no time better than the present to cut cions for grafting;* in doing this, great care should be taken to ascertain and select the best varieties, and they should all be labelled immediately after cutting, so as to prevent mistakes arising from placing wrong names upon them. When grafts are cut long before they are to be set, they may be conveniently preserved in damp (not wet) moss placed in a cellar, or by burying their larger ends in moderately moist earth. With regard to the relative advantages of grafting and budding, each has its pecular merits. Budding is less laborious, but requires more attention, that is, it is first necessary to insert the buds, then in a few days to remove the ligature before it cuts the limb, and lastly to cut off the stock above the bud; but in grafting, after the first operation is performed, no further care is needed. Budding however requires less skill, and consequently more generally succeeds; besides, some kinds of fruit, as peaches, and nectarines, can rarely if ever be propagated by grafting.

Grafting with wax is greatly superior to the old, clumsy and dirty method of using clay. It may be prepared by melting and incorporating together, *three* parts of rosin, *three* of beeswax, and *one* of tallow; or on account of the high price of beeswax, a larger quantity of rosin and tallow may be successfully used. Care should however be taken that it be not too soft, as in that case it may become melted by the sun, and run down and ruin the graft. The wax should be spread thinly with a knife on pieces of muslin, and then applied to the stock and shoot by pressing it closely round them, so as completely to cover the wound and shut out the moisture. The warmth of the hand will in general soften the plasters sufficiently for wrapping closely round the graft. These plasters may be prepared *now*.

* Grafts may be cut any time when the trees from which they are taken are not in a growing state.

On Acid Soils.

It was our intention when we wrote our notice of the "Essay on Calcareous Manures," to have speepily resumed the subject. The nature of *sour soils* ought to be better understood; and though these more rarely occur in the Genesee Country than in any other part of the state, yet we are persuaded that some tracts among us are deteriorated by acids.

Sour soils, as our author observes, are often very productive of particular plants, such as sorrel, whortleberries, pines, and broom* grass; but ungenial to most of the products of agriculture. This is an important distinction; and our floricultural friends, by bearing it in mind, may discover why the Rhododendrons and Kalmias, so abundant on the ranges of the Allegany,—and Andromedas, so ornamental in the tide-water districts,—are neither found growing among us, nor will flourish when transplanted in our lime-stone soils

To give a fair view of our author's opinions, it will be necessary to premise that he contends for three sorts of soil, viz. the *acid*, the *neutral*, and the *calcareous*. In the *first* sort, vegetable acids predominate. In the *second*, lime has been neen neutralized by vegetable acids; and in the *third* kind, carbonates of lime or of magnesia, still exist.

The only writer that gave us an idea of acid soils, before we read the "Essay on Calcareous Manures," was the Earl of Dundonald. On this subject, E. Ruffin remarks: "No opinion has been yet advanced that is less supported by good authority, or to which more general opposition may be expected. The term *sour soil* is frequently used by farmers, but in so loose a manner as to deserve no consideration: it has been thus applied to any cold and ungrateful land, without intending that the term should be literally understood, and perhaps without attaching to its use any precise meaning whatever. Dundonald only, of all those who have applied chemistry to agriculture, has asserted the existence of vegetable acids in soils; but he has offered no

* This grass is doubtless an *Andropogon*; but Elliott and Torrey differ in regard to the species which ought to bear the name of "broom grass."

analysis, nor any other evidence to establish the fact; and his opinion has received no confirmation, nor even the slightest notice from later and more able investigators of the chemical characters of soils. Kirwan and Davy profess to enumerate all the common ingredients of soils, and it is not intimated by either that vegetable acid is one of them. Grisenthwaite, who has the advantage of knowing the discoveries, and comparing the opinions of all his predecessors, expressly denies the possibility of any acid existing in soils: 'No soil was ever yet found to contain any notable quantity of acid.'

"I am not prepared to question [this, which] Grisenthwaite states as a chemical fact. No soil examined by me for this purpose, gave any evidence of the presence of *uncombined* acid.—It will be sfficient for my purpose to show that certain soils contain some substance, or possess some quality which promotes almost exclusively the growth of acid plants; that this power is strengthened by adding known vegetable acids to the soil; and it is totally removed by the application of calcareous manures, which would necessarily destroy any acid, if it were present."

Our author then introduces his proofs, which we by our limits, are compelled to present under the form of abridgments.

"1st proof. Pine and common sorrel have leaves well known to be acid to the taste; and their growth is favored by the soils which I suppose to be acid, to an extent which would be thought remarkable in other plants on the richest soils. Except wild locust on the best river lands, *no growth can compare in rapidity with pines on soils naturally poor*, and even greatly reduced by long cultivation.—Every cultivator of corn on poor light soil, knows how rapidly sorrel [*Rumex acetosella*] will cover his otherwise naked field, unless kept in check by continual tillage. Yet *sorrel cannot even live on a calcareous soil;* and if a pine is sometimes found there, it has nothing of its usual elegant form, but seems as stunted and ill shaped as if it had always suffered for want of nourishment.

"2. *Dead acid plants are the most effectual in promoting the growth of living ones.** If small pines standing thinly over a broom grass field, are cut down and left to lie,—*under every top will be found a patch of sorrel*, before the leaves have all rotted.

"On one of the waste and barren declivities (or *gulls*) which are so numerous on all our farms, I had the small gullies *packed full of green pine bushes*, and then covered with the earth drawn from the equally barren intervening ridges, so as nearly to smooth the whole surface. The whole piece bore nothing previously except a few scattered tufts of poverty grass and *dwarfish sorrel*, all of which did not prevent the spot seeming *quite bare* at midsummer, if viewed at the distance of one hundred yards. This operation was performed in February or March. The land was not cultivated, nor again observed until the second summer afterwards. At that time, *the piece remained as bare as formerly*, except along the filled gullies, which throughout the whole of their crooked courses, were *covered by a thick and tall growth of sorrel*, remarkably luxuriant for any situation, and which being bounded exactly by the width of the narrow gullies, had *the appearance of some vegetable sown thickly in drills and kept clean by tillage.*

"3. The growth of sorrel is not only peculiarly favored by the application of vegetables containing acids *already formed*, but also by such matters as will form acid in the course of their decomposition. Farm-yard manure and all other putrescent animal and vegetable substances, form acetic acid as their decomposition proceeds. If heaps of rotting manure are left without being spread, in a field the least subject to produce sorrel, a few weeks of growing weather will bring out the plant close around every heap; and for some time it will continue to show more benefit from that rank manuring that any other grass.

"All vegetable acids (except the prussic) however different in their properties, are composed of the same three elementary bodies, (carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen,) differing only in their proportions,—and consequently are all resolvable into each other.

"4. This ingredient of soils which nourishes acid plants, also poisons cultivated crops. Plants have not the power of rejecting noxious fluids, but take up by their roots every thing presented in a soluble form. Thus the acid also enters the sap vessels of cultivated plants, stunts their growth, and makes it impossible for them to attain that size and perfection, which their proper food would insure, if it were presented to them without its poisonous accompaniment. When the poorest virgin woodland is cut down, it is covered and filled to excess with leaves and other rotted and rotting vegetable matter. Can a heavier vegetable manuring be desired? And as it completely rots during cultivation, must it not offer to the growing plants as abundant a supply of food as they can require? Yet the best product obtained may be from ten to fifteen bushels of corn, or five or six of wheat,* soon to come down to *half* those quantities. If the noxious quality which causes such an injury is an acid, it is as certain as any chemical truth whatever, that it will be neutralized and its powers destroyed, by applying enough of calcareous earth to the soil; and *precisely such effects are found whenever that remedy is tried.* On land thus relieved of this unceasing annoyance, the young corn no longer appears of *a pale and sickly green approaching to yellow*, but *takes* IMMEDIATELY *a deep healthy color*, by which it may readily be distinguished from any remaining in its former state, *before there is any perceptible difference in size.* The crop will produce from fifty to one hundred per cent. more, the first year *before its supply of food can have possibly been increased.*"

We think that our author has proved his proposition; but we have not room for further remarks in this number.

NOTE.—Loudon says, "The first attempt to treat of soils chemically, was made by Kirwan about the year 1780, and the next by Lord Dundonold in 1795.

"SPECTATOR," on bots in horses, next week.

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* Horticulturists should remember this hint.

* Some uplands in the Genesee Country which were cleared from a heavy growth of timber in the summer, and in autumn sowed with wheat,—have yielded forty bushels to the acre; but these were limestone soils and *not acid*.—ED. GEN. FAR.

Letter from John Bull.

We publish the following letter from one of our subscribers in Upper Canada, with pleasure. We have many readers in that Province from whom it would afford us much gratification to receive communications for the Farmer. We intend to keep up our "Hints to Farmers," each month through the year, and also soon to commence a "Monthly Calendar" for Gardeners, which we trust will be found both interesting and useful.

"I have, in conjunction with my son, who conducts my little establishment of 100 acres, (60 cleared,) to tender you our most grateful thanks for your unwearied endeavors to enlighten the people on a subject the most important,—'the knowledge of procuring the necessaries and luxuries of life, at the least expense.' Few seem to be aware of the 'mine of wealth' which is to be found by exploring the paths of knowledge, and while the Arts and Sciences are rapidly improving, shall Agriculture, on which the chief support and happiness of man consists, stand still? I wish I could prevail on my neighbors to farm differently; but I am old enough to know that example is better than precept, and that by pursuing a straight forward course of improving my lands, in manuring, ploughing well, trenching, and the rotation of crops, *together with a favorable result*, I shall do more good than all the hints and remarks I can make.

"It will add much to the utility of your valuable periodical, if you will continue to insert in the first numbers of each month,—the hints on 'farm work' to be done—also those on gardening,—the proper times and seasons for cutting timber for fuel and fences, lumber for drying, intended for buildings, &c. Many old country people, ignorant of these important matters, commit serious mistakes and suffer much loss.

"Few farmers are aware of the advantages resulting from a knowledge of 'Agricultural Chemistry'—perhaps extracts from Sir Humphrey Davy's excellent Treatise might tend to excite a desire to know more of the subject, and in time we may look forward to have an opportunity of hearing some scientific gentleman from one of your learned colleges, explaining this delightful theme by giving Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in which Agriculture should form a prominent part.

"The remarks of a late correspondent are well worth attention, where he observes, 'how well many farmers *manure the street*, by allowing their cattle to range in search of provender, which should be supplied at home.' It is pitiable to see the 'famished' objects ranging in all directions, their owners at the same time securing a good price for their hay and leaving their straw to rot. In England, farmers manage better, and as certainly *make more profit.* Generally, the cattle are housed in dry quarters, or kept in square farm yards with sheds, *fed regularly* with hay, straw and turneps, and the result is, they are preserved in *good condition*, afford plenty of butter and milk, while, being well littered with straw, a large addition is made to the manure heap, by which great crops of wheat, barley and grass are obtained.

"There is one expression common in this country, which has ruined many farms and in-

volved many proprietors in irretrievable debt, and a fine pretext for idleness it is—'IT WILL NEVER PAY!' Could we expel this 'root of indolence,' which, like the Canada thistle, destroys like a plague, we might do wonders; but while *it is encouraged*, there are small hopes of success. A friend informed me that while clearing a field over-run with weeds, intended for turneps and corn, by ploughing, harrowing in all directions, raking, burning and spreading the ashes, he was beset on all sides. His neighbors, who, I believe, rather respect him, begged him to desist—he was *ruining the land!*—the process would NEVER PAY! To his inquiries and patient attention to the remarks of the wise and prudent, (for you must know that my friend is a *model* of patience and modest demeanor,) what should he do with those villainous weeds which would suffer nothing beneficial to grow beside them, the reply was—'*Just bury them, Squire*—I guess they will make GOOD MANURE'—to which this 'man of peace' answered by taking up a root, which, for experiment, had been exposed to the burning rays of the sun and then buried, to show that by this very act the rascal had *grown again*. Still his practice was the subject of universal condemnation *at the tavern* and other places of resort, as one totally ignorant of the *most scientific* mode of farming! Fortunately my friend's obstinacy could not be overcome, and he persevered even against the advice of the elders! Will you, sir, be surprised that his corn crop *was equal*, nay *superior*, to most of his neighbors', and his turneps plentiful. When the number of bushels of the latter was told and the sum total calculated, the laugh, he tells me, was turned the other way! The scoffers have discovered that others may know farming as well as themselves. A certain quantity of the vegetable was raised for sale—the remainder for feeding lean stock, and which has proved very profitable. The ground will be in fine order for barley and clover to seed down with, and much as he has suffered from the *pity* of his friends, it is probable the same system of *cleaning*, burning and rotation of crops will be pursued. He hopes, in time, the prejudice of old settlers will give way, and a more beneficial practice be adopted than has been usual. The judicious outlay of a small capital will ensure a fair return. A small farm, *well cultivated*, will, assuredly, pay better interest than a larger ill done. If the farmers will raise those vegetables for winter use—such as turneps, carrots, beets and cabbage—among the latter, the Scotch and thousand headed, which answers so well in France,—will confine their cattle within their own farm yards, give them sufficient good hay and a due proportion of the above named vegetables, and plenty of straw for manure,—collect every particle of said manure and apply it on the land properly; this, with good tillage, will ensure success, (*far beyond burying the weeds,*) and we may confidently look forward to the circumstances of farmers being very different to what they are now, and which will be no trifling gratification to my friend.

Niagara District, U. C. JOHN BULL."

Ring Worm.

An esteemed friend says, common lamp oil applied to the part effected will cure the ring-worm.—*Ohio paper.*

Premium Crops.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded their premiums last autumn, for the best crops

Of Carrots—to John Moorehead of Marshfield, who raised 645 bushels of 56 lbs. each, on one acre and three roods—being about 633 bushels to the acre.

Of Winter Rye—to Job Gardner of Swanzey—43 bushels, weighing 60 lbs. each, to the acre.

Of Potatoes—to Wm. Carter of Fitchburg—513 bushels to the acre.

Of Barley—to the same—55 bushels to the acre. The Barley was taken from the same acre on which the previous year was raised 677 bushels potatoes.

Of Wheat—to Payson Williams of Fitchburg—50½ bushels to the acre, Smyrna or Black Sea wheat, sown in the *spring*.

The following is a part of Mr. Moorehead's statement in relation to the culture of the crop of carrots above alluded to:

"1. The land was planted in corn in 1833, and was in good heart. 2. It had been used as a pasture for more than thirty years; one half of it was planted without any manure, the other half with a mixture of kelp and common barn yard manure; the product was forty bushels or over; it was *hoed* in in the usual way three times, besides twice ploughing. 3. In the latter part of the winter of 1833, and the first part of the winter of 1834, there was carted seventy-three loads of kelp from the sea shore, besides two loads of barn yard manure, making in the whole seventy-five loads for one horse; the loads were about one half as much as a three cattle team would draw; the distance about one mile; the kelp was laid in small heaps, three to each load, upon a piece of land containing one acre and three roods. 4. The quantity of seed used was a small fraction over three pounds. 5. In the beginning of April the old corn roots were dug up, the kelp spread, and the land ploughed; it was then hoed across the furrows, as it was not loose enough to receive the seed. Besides, there were some small stones and brier roots taken out. It was harrowed three times with a one horse harrow, then raked, which completed the preparation for sowing. The seed was sown from the 14th to 19th of April. First time of hoeing from 29th of May to 3d of June; second time from the 20th to 28th of June; third time from the 19th to the 29th of July.

"The seed was sowed in rows thirteen inches apart, and after sowing was rolled with a light roller by hand.

"Began to harvest carrots Oct. 26, and finished Nov. 8. The carrots were first dug up and laid in rows to dry, then carted to a piece of green sward, separated from the tops and dirt, carefully measured, and some of them weighed. The whole amount of carrots was six hundred and forty-five bushels, containing fifty-six pounds and upwards."

To Detect Copper in Green Tea.

Put a few leaves of the tea, cut small, into a vial with two or three drams of liquid Ammonia, diluted with one half the quantity of water. Shake the vial, and if the smallest portion of copper be present the liquid will assume a fine blue color.

Pumpkins.

The following is a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener, from Frederick county, Maryland:

I have deferred writing to you until this time that I might be enabled to give you a more correct account of the crop of pumpkins raised by Mr. H. of Shelbock, than I could from my own recollection of what I had heard of it. The land upon which this crop was raised, is alluvial, lying upon the Monocacy river, and separated from the main body of the farm by a long pond or swamp; the whole piece containing by estimate 9 acres, 1½ acres of which are rendered unproductive by the trees which closely surround it. It was all in the spring of the year prepared and planted in corn, in drills 9 feet between the rows, and one half, or about 4 acres, planted with pumpkin seed among the corn; the residue was reserved for and sown in turnep seed, in the space between the corn. The yield of this pumpkin crop was so great, as to induce him to keep an exact account of it, and the product was thirty-three ox cart and wagon loads, containing 4427 large pumpkins, and one wagon load of small and broken ones. The crop of corn was estimated at 70 bbls., or 350 bushels; he made no turneps in consequence of having procured seed that was neither turnep, radish nor cabbage seed, as I to my sorrow experienced, having obtained some of the same seed in Frederictown.

There are none of our farmers, I believe, who are ignorant of the value of pumpkins as food for cattle, or who do not know that they may be easily raised among their corn in nearly as great abundance, as if they were the sole possessors of the soil, without subtracting one iota from the product of the corn crop, yet how many are there who raise them for the purpose of feeding cattle, or for any other purpose? All soils that will yield 5 or 6 bbls. per acre, will produce fine pumpkins, and no crop can be cultivated, gathered and preserved, with so little expense and trouble. The cost of seed is too trifling to be estimated; the cultivation of the corn among which they grow, is all the care they require while growing, and when ripe you pick them up ready for use; of what crop can the same be said? Our wheat, rye, tobacco and oats, demand undivided possession of the soil, and of care in their culture, and when they have attained their maturity, require much labor and expense before we can avail ourselves of the fruits of our labor; the grain must be cut and threshed; the tobacco,—cut, housed and fired, stripped, bulked and packed, and the roots dug; while all the care and trouble the pumpkin asks is, that you cast the seed in the ground in the spring of the year, and in the proper season pick up the golden fruit ready for use. The ease with which they may be produced, is not their only recommendation; every thing, biped and quadruped, will eat and grow fat on them—hogs, horses and cattle, geese, ducks, turkies and chickens, even fastidious man.

The care they require to preserve them is in keeping with their other qualities; thrown in a heap in a shed, or on a barn floor with a covering of straw or other loose litter, to protect them from the frost, and they will keep like apples, furnishing you with delicious food for your stock of all kinds for one third of the year, and at the very time they most want it, from December to the beginning of March.

Will our farmers who have not tried them be induced to make the experiment?

The Eye.

The use of shades and bandages on every trifling affection of the eye, is an evil that cannot be too strongly reprobated; for the action of light and air being thus excluded, and the organ rigidly compressed, opthalmia, and even total blindness, is not unfrequently the consequence of that which, being perhaps merely a slight flow of humor, or a little extravasated blood, would have subsided in a few days, if judiciously treated, or even if left to itself.—*Curtis.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Halsey's Report Reviewed.

NUMBER EIGHT.

As I have undertaken to be the reviewer of Mr. Halsey's report, and have, in my unskillful manner, performed that service, as to one of its two principal divisions, it will be expected of me, that I shall perform the like service, in relation to its other division. It will be remembered by those who have read the first number of these essays, that the report in question was founded, in part, on a project of an Agricultural Seminary, presented to the Legislature, and by the Senate referred to the committee, of which Mr. Halsey was chairman. The plan of the project was that of instituting, in this state, a public Agricultural School or College, at which a portion of our young men intending to be farmers, might receive liberal educations, appropriate to the occupations, in which they were to be engaged, in subsequent life. The plan embraced a Pattern Farm, together with Seminary and farm buildings; together also with shops and implements for mechanical operations. The highest estimated expense of executing the plan, was $100,000.

To the project thus referred, the committee reported adversely, not only as to some, or all of its details, but generally as to the utility of such an institution, or any other for the special and particular use of Agriculture. The committee were not content to stop short, in this division of their report, of declaring it as their settled opinion, "that no legislative action can be made efficient, or is necessary, in aid of practical farming in this country." They declared unequivocally their unbelief in the utility of schools for teaching the theory and practice of Agriculture, and the arts and sciences, with which that art is connected. They declare also their unbelief in the utility of Agricultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture, and all other public or private institutions for the special and particular use of Agriculture. In short, the committee advise to cast out Agriculture, as a bastard child, and leave it to seek its own way and fortune, unwatched, unaided, and unprotected, by the parental care of government. Judge, fellow citizens, can this be patriotism? This division of the report is now to be reviewed.

I enter upon the task before me reluctantly and diffidently. Indeed, I consider this as by far the most difficult part of the review. Hitherto, I have had the lights of experience to guide my inquiries; but now I am to pursue a path, scarcely illumined at all, by such lights. Theoretic speculations, which have not, in this country, had the test of experience, and without which few theories can be fully and confidently relied upon, are now to be examined. Besides, I consider myself as laboring under objectionable disqualifications for examining this part of the report, and especially for adjudicating upon it. *Here* the committee may be right, or if not altogether right, they may not be found wandering so far from the path of rectitude, as they have been, while I have hitherto followed their misguided steps. Yet, as I have found them *wrong* in so many things, and not *right* on so much as one important point, I can scarcely bring myself to believe, that it is possible for them to be right *here*, or any where. Under these circumstances, I fear I shall not find myself clothed with sufficient moral power to act and judge, with a mind free from bias.

Had the committee objected only to the expense of executing so magnificent a project, or had they objected merely to many or all of its details, I might have borne with them, and given them a patient hearing. Perhaps, I might have recorded my approval of what they had done. But when I see them aim a deadly blow at the root of moral excellence, and threaten to subvert civilization itself, I cannot but exclaim, Stop, stop, assassins. I cannot give my assent to a system of policy, which aims at the universal prostration of every thing that is morally excellent.

It is known that the project of an Agricultural Seminary, as detailed above, was approved of, and respectfully regarded, by very many of our most distinguished citizens. A select committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Sudam was chairman, had, the year preceding that in which Mr. Halsey reported, produced a report in its favor. That committee too prepared a bill for carrying the project into effect. It is evident from expressions of his Excellency the Governor in allusion to this object, contained in his message of 1834, that, at that time, he entertained favorable opinions of this project. His reasoning on the subject together with that of the last named committee, appears to be incontrovertible.

The gentlemen who have reasoned on the subject, justly consider Agriculture as intimately connected with the sciences, and equally at least with any other art, or occupation, requiring, for its skillful and successful management, the aids of science, and intellectual culture. This, unquestionably, is the only correct view of the subject. The opinion has prevailed too long, and it prevails now to a considerable extent, that the practice of Agriculture is the mere exercise of the physical powers of the body, and that little else than bone and muscle is requisite for its successful management. This is a mistake, and into a greater mistake it is scarcely possible to fall. The practice of Agriculture frequently calls into requisition the utmost powers and energies of the mind. In the management of the multifarious concerns of husbandry, subjects are always present, requiring penetration of thought, a well tutored mind, and a judgment rendered strong and discriminating, by intellectual culture.

From these premises, the only logical conclusion seems to be, that, if farmers in general were better educated, and if a greater portion of them were educated in the liberal arts and sciences, especially the sciences which have relation to Agriculture, the Agricultural interest of the country would be managed to far better advantage. To this conclusion we seem to be compelled to come, by every view that can be taken of the subject. If there is fallacy in the conclusion, let gainsayers come forward, with their strong negative reasons. The better management of the Agricultural interest, is not the only advantage that would result from better educating the farming class of the community. This would be the means of elevating that most numerous, class of citizens to the rank and station in society, to which they are entitled, and which the general interest of the community requires them to occupy.

Having come to the conclusion, that measures should be taken to furnish to the Agricultural community the means of more general and extensive education, I am now ready to consider the merits of the project, submitted and referred as aforesaid. Can there, or can there not, be devissed a better plan for effecting this obviously important object, than the general scheme, referred to the committee, and to which they reported their unqualified dissent? The plan may have been too magnificent and costly. Although I am inclined to this belief, yet I cannot speak confidently on the subject. On questions of theory, so intrinsically important, and yet, in their practical application to this country, scarcely illumined at all by the lights of experience, it is not easy for me to come to satisfactory conclusions. I suggest for consideration, whether it might not be more prudent to commence operations on a scale less splendid, and less expensive.

Manual labor schools are, at this day attracting in many parts of the country, no inconsiderable attention. Might not the Legislature, to great advantage, turn its attention to this system of education, and by its patronage, and perhaps bounty, render it efficient, and highly subservient to the Agricultural interest of the country?

It is, in my view, a desideratum worthy of unremitting regard, that means of education should be provided, as far as practicable, for all classes of the community, for the poor as well as the rich. Literary institutions, having this object in view, and modeled accordingly, will be found in happy accordance with the liberal and benevolent spirit of the age. Is not the plan, so unceremoniously rejected by the committee, exceptionable in this point? And can it not be altered, and so modeled, as to afford indigent young men opportunities of supporting themselves, while receiving their educations?

To the doctrines so confidently maintained by the committee, that "no legislative action can be made efficient, or is necessary in aid of practical farming in this country," it is impossible for me to give my assent. If Agriculture cannot furnish proper subjects of legislation, what can? To me, it is a matter of surprise that any number of gentlemen, claiming to be enlightened, could agree to propagate doctrines, so obviously at variance with the spirit and enterprise of modern times. That Agriculture, known to be the parent art, the basis of civilization, and the mother of all useful industry, furnishes no proper subjects of legislative action, is certainly a strange and inexplicable doctrine.

I hope the gentlemen who originated the project of an Agricultural Seminary, will not abandon their object. Their plan may need reconsideration, but the object is laudable. To ensure a healthy and thriving condition of Agriculture, I am satisfied, nothing can be done to better effect, than to furnish the means of intellectual culture to that vast body of citizens, whose business it is to cultivate the soil.

The illustrations, relied upon by the committee, to sustain their positions, are derived chiefly from experiments in other countries. They do not appear to me to throw much light upon the subject. The domestic examples to which the committee refer, seem to be incredible. "Although many young men," say the committee, "with whom they were acquainted, have attend-

ed Agricultural Schools, they have never known a single instance where one of them has returned to the dull pursuits of civil life, in practical farming." Where happened it, that the members of the committee fell in company with such young men? I have never seen an American youth, who had been educated in the manner of which they speak. It is not known to me, that there is, or ever has been, in America, an "Agricultural School," or one that could, with propriety, be called so.

In closing my long protracted remarks on the subjects of Mr. Halsey's report, I am not willing to deny myself the pleasure of bestowing upon his Excellency the Governor, a well merited compliment. His remarks on subjects of Agriculture, contained in his Message of 1834, are just, lucid, comprehensive, and patriotic. Could a system of policy, in accordance with the views of his Excellency, as expressed in that Message, be introduced and sustained in this state, by legislative patronage, a brilliant career of Agriculture would be the result. SENEX

Turner's History of Creation.

BY W. G.

In that excellent work, Sharon Turner's Sacred History of the Creation, I observed the following note taken from Prof. Smith's celebrated Introduction to Botany: "Germination will sometimes begin without earth or water. Mr. Currie enclosed some potatoes in a zinc box, hermetically sealed, and from which all stimulants had been excluded, and yet they began to shoot freely there." The selection of a potatoe for an experiment of this kind was, I think, most unfortunate. Perhaps no seed contains within itself such abundant sources of nutrition, as the potatoe. Whatever else it may lack, it certainly has abundance of earthy matter and water. When Lima beans, or sound corn, germinate without these essential requisites, it may do to talk of such things, not before. Hermetically sealing the box could make no difference; air is not required for germination, though both air and light are necessary for the perfection of plants. Dobreener put some earth sowed with barley under two glass vessels, in one of which he condensed the air, and in the other exhausted it. Germination took place at the same time in both; but at the end of a fortnight, the shoots in the rarified air were but six inches long, and in the condensed, ten.

At page 122 of the same work occurs the following remark: "We have now got rid of the unfounded and unphilosophical supposition of spontaneous generation. This was one of the dreams of ignorant times, when any absurdity was welcomed by some, that they might not believe in a creating power." If by spontaneous generation is meant a generation without cause, then indeed it is unphilosophical and absurd; but if by it is meant a continued operation of that productive power stamped on the earth at creation, the effect of that Word which caused the first star to sparkle in the sky, and the first blade of grass to spring up, I can see nothing absurd or atheistical in the idea. God said, let light be, and light was; and ever since that moment, when the circumstances favorable to its production are present, light is evolved. God said, let vegetation be, and vegetation was; and why it is absurd to suppose that ever since, when all the constituent parts of a vegetable are present, and the influence necessary for their organization is active, vegetation should always ensue, I cannet see. God said, let gravitation be, and

"Earth, self-balanced, in her orbit hung."

That power has been exerted ever since, and is as active now as ever. All the other powers impressed upon matter at the creation, it is admitted by all, are unimpaired and operative now; why should the power of production be considered an exception? I do not affirm that spontaneous vegetation is a fact, but I can perceive no necessary absurdity or impiety in the opinion; and I should be much gratified if you, Mr. Editor, or some one of your correspondents, whose belief "runneth to the contrary," would explain satisfactorily the following facts: 1. Pure aluminous earth or clay was brought to the surface of the earth in the valley of the Thames from a depth of more than 300 feet. It was immediately enclosed in a tight glass vessel, watered with distilled water, placed in a temperature suited to vegetation, and in a short time the surface of the clay was covered with plants. They were, it is true, and as would naturally be supposed, of the lowest class—mere Conferviae or mold, but still organized and living plants. 2. Wheat flour wet up with boiling water into a paste, and then the whole mass boiled so as to ensure the destruction of all animal or vegetable life, and then put in a close covered glass exposed to a proper temperature, will in a few days become green with a forest of vegetation.

I am one who does not believe there is a single truth in the book of nature contradictory to the book of revelation; though I should not be surprised if many truths should eventually be found contrary to the common expositions of that book. The student of nature should fear nothing in the pursuit of truth; conscious that while following where she leads, however much his motives may be misconstrued or misrepresented at first, he will be found right and applauded at last. W. G.

Bots in Horses.

BY A.

MR. EDITOR—I have read your articles in the Farmer under this head, and though the sentiments are quite discordant with common opinions on this subject, still I have no disposition to attempt their refutation. I have a remedy which I have seen applied in a number of cases of what were called Bots, with complete success. The prescription is as follows: Mix, in a convenient bottle, one pint of good vinegar and half a pint of good ashes. The horse should be previously prepared to receive the dose immediately on mixing it, as the effervescence produced by the acid of the vinegar and the alkali of the ashes, will render it difficalt to retain the compound many minutes after mixing. From one to three bottles will, I think, in all cases be found sufficient. I have known this medicine administered to horses apparently in the last stage of the disease, and have never known it to fail of producing relief in less than ten minutes. The ashes should be sifted. A.

Canada Thistles.

BY R. S.

MR. L. TUCKER—It is with some degrees of reluctance that I thus appear in public; but as one feeling for the welfare of my country and the prosperity of agricultural pursuits, I am induced to state to my brother farmers the success I have had in destroying that noxious weed, the Canada Thistle. It is a lamentable fact, that a great portion of the farmers, (at least those in this vicinity,) whose farms are infested with this troublesome weed, scarcely ever try to destroy them, or even keep them from going to seed, but let them stand until they ripen, when the seed takes its aerial flight, to spread extensively in all sections of the country. It is a formidable enemy, and the alarm should be sounded. The Hon. Dan Bradley has given us in Gen. Far. vol. 5, No. 2, an excellent dissertation on this subject, which well merits the attention of all who have this foe to combat.

But to my subject. I have practiced mowing the thistles every month successively during the summer for three years. I have found this to be the most effectual method I have tried. Continual cutting will prevent the seeds from reaching maturity; and the same operation will in time destroy the plant from the root. The next season after I begun cutting them once a month, there was not more than half as many, and they have so diminished that there is only now and then a scattering plant left, which by another season will be wholly exterminated.

The spot which contained about one fourth of an acre, now affords good pasture, which before was unproductive of any thing else but the detestable weed. But while I am indulging the thought of getting rid of an evil of such magnitude, I must confess that these sensations are sometimes overpowered by the opposite thought, that they may again reappear; and I should not be much surprised to see them springing up in every part of the farm and throughout the country. What else can I expect, when so many are sleeping, as it were, over this subject, and when there are so many who take no interest in their expulsion? Farmers, we must be united. In vain will a prudent, careful, vigilant farmer regularly cut down the thistles on his own plantation, if his neighbor suffers the beds of thistles to flourish and go to seed on his adjoining ground. Hence we see the necessity of a "uniformity and concert of action." If farmers would adopt the easy method of mowing down their thistles as often as they grow high enough to mow, they would arrest their progress, and ultimately extirpate the alarming pestilence.

The object of this communication, therefore, is to endeavor to arouse the attention of farmers to this subject, and more especially those in this vicinity, who will not be consulted verbally, and who will not be induced to believe that the evil may be remedied. A legislative enactment, parhaps, would be the most effectual measure that could be taken to arouse such from their state of lethargy. Something has been said heretofore relative to making application to the Legislature for the passage of a law forbidding any owner or occupant of land to suffer a bed of thistles to go to seed under a suitable penalty. With such

a legal enactment there would be hopes of extirpating this noxious weeed. R. S.

The Importance of Cultivating

USEFUL TIMBER TREES.

BY W. W. B.

Though this subject has frequently been brought before the readers of the Genesee Farmer, and urged with the earnestness which the subject, from its importance, demands, yet we doubt whether our cultivators of the soil are generally sufficiently awake to its growing importance. Our noble forests are rapidly disappearing from the face of our country before the ruthless axe of the woodman; and soon, not only wood for fuel will be scarce, (nay, it is already in some sections of our country,) but timber for the necessary purposes of life. To supply this waste, and make provision for the future wants of our country, no adequate efforts have as yet been made, by an attention to preserve young growing trees and planting out others. Where the large timber is cut away for fuel and other purposes, the young growing timber should carefully be preserved; also, where there has come up a second growth, if the land can be spared, such as are most valuable should be permitted to grow. We know of none that have planted out forest trees, particularly for timber. Sooner or later we shall have to resort to this. Years are passing away unimproved when the trees should be growing. Orchards of the most valuable kinds of timber, as the White Oak, English Oak, White Ash, Hickory, Black Walnut, Chestnut, Locust, &c. should be planted out and cultivated with as much care as we now cultivate our fruit orchards; pruned and formed into handsome trees. A few acres thus appropriated in time would be exceedingly valuable. They will form delightful spots for the eye to rest on, give beauty to the landscape, and form cool and grateful retreats for our cattle and flocks to repose in, in the sultry summer months. In a few years (10 or 15) some of them, as the Ash, Chestnut and Locust, will furnish valuable timber for fencing, implements of husbandry, and the various mechanical arts. It is well known, that trees of second growth, as the Ash, Hickory and Oak, growing in open ground, are far more valuable for timber, where solidity and toughness are requisite, than the same kinds growing in their native forests. These groves will be continually increasing in value every year; and the time is not remote, when land thus appropriated will be of greater value than the most fertile cultivated soil. The truth of these remarks is confirmed by a reference to England; her most valuable lands are those planted with timber. An English nobleman (whose name is not recollected) became nearly insolvent. A part of his estates consisted in a piece of ground which was worth but little for cultivation. To retrieve his fortunes he planted it out with choice timber trees. In the course of years it became exceedingly valuable, and he lived to see his shattered fortunes retrieved by the sale of his timber and land. Let our farmers in like manner set out groves of he choicest kinds of trees; let our highways and lanes be lined with them; they will add greatly to the beauty of our country, and by their utility will richly repay the small labor and attention which they will require at our hands. W. W. B.

Tomatoes.

BY R. M. W.

Mr. Tucker—A writer in the Genesee Farmer, Jan. 24th, thinks Tomato Catsup one of the best things in the world. Perhaps it may be so to his taste, and to many others; but to mine the Tomato is offensive in whatever shape it is offered, (and I have tried most.) I have seen people who were extravagantly fond of West India Pepper-sauce and pickled Olives, both of which have always been offensive to me.

The story of the Englishman and the Frenchman seems to the point: The Englishman at dinner, took the pepper-box and scattered the contents plentifully over all the dishes on the table, observing, "Gentlemen, you all love pepper, I suppose." The Frenchman rose, and taking out his snuff-box, scattered the snuff profusely over all the dishes, observing, "Gentlemen, *you all like snuff*, I presume."

I say let those who love Tomatoes, Pepper-sauce, and pickled Olives, Pepper or Snuff, use them, but not impose them on others.

Feb 6, 1835. R. M. W.

Manufacture of Butter.

The New England Farmer furnishes us the Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, on Butter and Cheese, from which we learn that the first premium of 100 dollars, for Butter, was awarded to Wm. Bachop of Barnet, (Vt.) Of his Butter, the committee say:

"The Committee, after a careful examination, awarded the first premium to Mr. Willam Bachop, of Barnet, Vt. It was with some difficulty they decided between this lot and one offered by Luther Chamberlain, both of which were very prime. They based their final decision on the fact that Mr. Bachop's butter was equal, at least, to Mr. Chamberlain's, and, from the manner it was put down, appeared more likely to keep. His dairy is supplied from twenty-one cows, kept in the usual manner, on grass in summer, and hay and grain in winter,—the milk kept in tin pans, and churned every morning if the weather is warm,—the butter-milk is removed by frequent washings in water, and four pounds salt and one pound sugar used for each hundred weight of butter,—packed in wooden vessels, and set in a cool place.

The second premium of 50 dollars was awarded to Luther Chamberlain of Westboro, (Mass.) The following is the statement of Mr. C. addressed to the committee:

"My cows subsist entirely on grass in Summer. I salt them three times per week. A little time before I turn them out to grass in the spring, I give one quart of cob meal to each per day. I give my rowen to them when I first put them up to hay in autumn;—think my rowen worth more at that season than in the spring

"Respecting the treatment of Milk and Cream. My milk is set in my cellar at a little distance from the cellar bottom. The cream should be separated from the milk when sweet and should be kept cool. I have a cellar 10 feet square and 9 feet deep in my cellar, where I put ice in hot weather, and there I can make my cream of a right temperature. I have a stove in my upper cellar, so that in cold weather my cream is also of a right temperature. I churn in summer three days in a week. The butter is taken from the churn as free from buttermilk as possible, then worked with the hand and salted. There can be no ladle to supply the place of the hand. The butter then stands an hour or an hour and a half, when the butter is worked until the buttermilk is entirely expressed; then it is ready to lump. Respecting salt, I always send for the best quality of butter salt, I do not know the name of it. If I get a lot that proves not to be of the best quality, I take it for other purposes, and send again for the best kind; for I think it a very essential thing to have the salt fine, white and of a good flavor. The butter should be salted according to the taste of those who are to use it. There are a variety of tastes respecting the quantity of salt. I use no other substance in my butter but salt. I think saltpeter a dangerous article in cheese, and should think it would have a bad effect on butter, though I do not know as I ever saw it tried. Respecting preserving butter in summer, the vessels should be thoroughly cleansed, and a little salt sprinkled over the inside of the vessel. It should be kept perfectly tight to prevent the air getting to the butter. When I have kept butter through the summer, I have put it down in white oak casks, and head them up until they were wanted for use; then unhead the casks and put on a lid. From my own experience I think white oak vessels the best for preserving butter, yet I wish for information from the committee and other gentlemen concerning this thing. Those who buy our butter can best judge what vessels are the best, and if the committee or the trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society will take the trouble to satisfy themselves as to what vessels are best, and recommend them to the dairymen, it will be an advantage. Had I known of your exhibition soon enough I would have put up some in pots at the same time I put down in firkins, that you might have a chance to ascertain which is the better.

"Gentlemen, I know you love good butter and cheese by your exertions in offering those liberal premiums, and as you have bestowed a good share of them on me, I feel myself under obligation to give all the information that I can to you. The dairymen want to get rich too fast; this is a great reason why you do not have better butter. At this season of the year the cream ought not to stand on the milk more than 12 hours in order to make good butter, of course we do not get but one half of the cream. There will rise another coat of cream, which may be applied to other uses except for butter. It is a practice in all the dairies with which I am acquainted to get all the cream they can, and make all the butter they can, and get as good price as they can; but I see their mistake. Put a quantity of the second skimming of cream to that milk from which the first cream is taken, and it will make about as good cheese as four meal cheese; and I think by not trying to make so much butter, but a better quality, and a better quality of skim milk cheese, I saved enough the last year to pay my labor on my farm. You cannot expect so nice butter at this season as when we have fresh feed, yet you can see how little variation there is in my butter by that which I now offer for exhibition according to the Nos. beginning at the first. The butter in boxes was made by hay, and some of it of an ordinary quality, as I could not get at my best hay.

"The management of cows is also an essential requisite for making good butter. The cows must be kept so as to be clean for milking, or the butter cannot be nice. Cleanliness and prompt attention to every thing are the indispensable requisites for making good butter"

The Tetter.

I have been troubled with this complaint on my hands for perhaps thirty years. I have used remedies prescribed by eminent physicians, both in this country and in Europe, and have used perhaps twenty applications recommended in the newspapers, or otherwise, but all without permanent effect. In one instance I went so far as to cauterize the skin, but soon after the new skin had hardened, the tetter reappeared. After a violent attack of the yellow fever in the West Indies, all the skin of my body peeled off—I was then in hopes this would be an effectual cure, but no such thing, like Monsieur Tonson, the tetter came again.

I had given up all hopes of ever effecting a cure, when I noticed, some six or eight months ago, in your, or some other paper, that Indian

dye, or blood root steeped in strong vinegar, would effect a cure. The remedy being so simple, I resolved upon trying it, and found it effectual; but the blood root leaving an unpleasant stain upon the hand, I too soon relaxed in the application, and the tetter began to reappear; this brought me to the notion to apply vinegar simply, and have found it to answer equally well; I have had no tetter on my hands for months past—when the least speck appears, I touch it with vinegar, and it is gone.

From this experience, I recommend, therefore, as a cure for the tetter, "*strong vinegar* and perseverance in application." With a view that fellow sufferers by this annoying complaint may be benefitted, I hope you will publish the above in your paper. —*Poulson's Daily Adv.*

List of Payments

For the Farmer from Feb. 27, to March 5, 1835.

Abraham Bell, to Jan. 1, 1837.
Jesse Vaughn, to April 1, 1836.

For vol. 5.

James Black.	Anson Hall.
James Sabine.	Wm. A Townsend.
Lyman A. Spalding.	E. A. Brown.
Ira Blackman.	James Thompson.
Andrew T. Pierce.	Crafts P. Kimball.
Wm. R. Schuyler.	Sylvanus Ames.
Norman Durkee.	Arden Woodruff.
Alfred Torrey.	John T. Gilbert.
Samuel Heston.	Isaac Brown.
Lewis Heston.	Edward Johnson.
Harvey Cooley.	Wm. Tompkins.
Silas Sheldon.	John Waldo.

Jesse Munson, 4 and 5.

For vol. 4.

Curtis Cole.	W. W. Bottum, 2 cop.
David Brown.	John Weldon.
J. E. Miles.	John R. Barnes.

To July, 1835.

Alfred Conklin.	C. Warner.

Munson Clark.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *M*onroe co. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1834.

Rochester Seed Store & Horti- CULTURAL REPOSITORY.

No. 5 *Arcade Hall, next door but one to the Post-Office.*

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, having completed their assortment, now offer to the pubiic the best and most extensive collection of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, ever before offered in the Western country.

Their stock is entirely new, and having been purchased directly of the growers and importers, the vitality and purity of the seeds are expressly guaranteed. Farmers and Gardeners will find a great variety of new and valuable Seeds not heretofore introduced into this section of country.

They have also an assortment of superior Horticultural Implements, Books, &c.

Merchants and others supplied with assortments of Seeds for retailing at a liberal discount.

All orders for Seeds, Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Green-House Plants, &c. &c. by mail or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.

Cash will at all times be paid for Grass and Clover Seed, Peas, Beans, &c. dec 9-r4tf1f

Carpet Factory.

THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of Kidderminister ingrained, and Venetian Carpets in the city of Rochester, and has opened a CARPET ROOM in the store occupied by Mr. W. Kidd, ☞ No. 40 ARCADE, where they will be offered at wholesale and retail.

Such an establishment cannot succeed at this place without a reasonable share of public patronage to sustain it, and patronage cannot be obtained and is not expected unless it is deserved.

Every department of industry is pervaded with the stern principle of competition. The most untiring activity and perseverance at the present day, is scarcely sufficient to secure to the artisan or his employer, a scanty return for his capital and labor. The race of competition is universal; all are on the alert in their respective departments, and he will be left behind, who for a moment relaxes from unceasing exertions. Constant, unyielding efforts, will barely enable him to maintain his station in the field. Every invention or increased facility for production, has a direct and sure tendency to "glut the market" and to lower prices, yet if it promises a small but immediate gain to its possessor, it is seized with avidity, and in self defence; and amidst the "eternal rivalries" and deperate efforts of this army of competitors, the public find a sure guarantee against exorbitant prices, or the avaritious exactions of priviliged "monopolies."

In the progress of the business, new and fashionable patterns will be constantly preparing and "getting up," and some original designs adopted, and in due season, a specimen of MERINO CARPETS will be exhibited at the Carpet Room as an "*experiment.*"

WOOL and Domestic Yarn will be received in exchange for Carpets, and Carpets made to order for those who wish to furnish their own yarn.

Steam Boats, Packets, and Canal Boats, furnished at the lowest New York wholesale prices.

E. D. SMITH.

Also—a large assortment of Brussels, Wilton and Tufted RUGS. German and American Floor Oil Cloths, Manilla MATS, Table Spreads, &c. c. march 3-r3tf1t

R. Bronson,

Cultivator of Dyer's Madder, Bridgewater, Oneida Co. N. Y.

APPLICATION for the top Roots for spring planting must be made by the first of July preceding, and if funds for payment are deposited in the hands of Messrs. Butler, McDonnough & Co., forwarding merchants, Utica, and notice given by them, the roots will be forwarded to them for transportation in September or October following, and the money received. Madder Roots are dug in the fall, and buried until spring, like potatoes. The plant is perfectly hardy, and will do well in any climate in the United States. It has been discovered since my last communication to the public, that in planting eight bushels on an acre (double row) best upland deep rich loam, not over stiff and heavy, or over light and sandy that the produce will be equal to five thousand pounds of ground madder in four years, and in a recent tour through Ohio, (in which state I have commenced the cultivation,) I think I have seen bottom land that would produce seven thousand pounds in a five year crop. I shall have 400 bushels for sale next fall, a considerable portion of which is engaged. Seventy-five thousand acres are wanted for the present consumption of the United States once in four years. Weight per bushel of Roots from 18 to 22 lbs., price under 6 bushels, $4 per bushel, over 6 and under 12, $3 50, over 12, $3. A communication detailing the late improved mode of culture, digging, washing, drying and grinding, will appear in a future number of this paper, probably next fall, after digging the 8 acres spoken of in the Genesee Farmer, No. 37, vol. 4; also see "Phinney's Calendar, or Western Almanac, for 1834," directions given for preparing the ground, &c. It will be forwarded on request by letter, post-paid.

N. B. I do not know of any roots for planting left of last year's digging. I have had application from several persons by letter during my absence, who inform me they are subscribers to the Farmer, and have their ground ploughed in the fall, or cultivated with corn last season. I answer to those and others, that I will supply them 8 bushels or less, each, if their residence is in the vicinity of the canal, as it will not be best to forward roots to applicants residing in other states when dug in the spring. Immediate application must be made, as it is necessary the Roots should be taken out of the ground as soon as the frost leaves it, and secured until the canal opens.

Bridgewater, Feb. 10, 1835. feb 14

Clover Seed,

OF both the large and small varieties.—ALSO, a quantity of White Field Peas, (from Canada,) and large white Marrowfat Peas, of superior quality, just received and for sale at the Rochester Seed Store. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester, Jan. 31, 1835. jan 31

COBB'S MANUAL OF CULTURE OF SILK, &c. for sale by HOYT & PORTER.

New-England Seed Store.

AT the *Agricutural and Horticultural Warehouse* connected with the New-England Farmer, the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally, an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, & FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising unusually fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each. Also in pounds, halves and quarters, at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens, at $3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for $1,00.

Grass Seeds, at the lowest market prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, *Grape Vines, Plants and Roots*, supplied at one day's notice.

Just published, a Catalogue of 80 pages, which will be sent *gratis* to customers.

jan 31-eow12wis GEO. C. BARRETT.

Wm. Prince & Sons,

HAVING the most extensive *Nurseries* and *Seed Establishment*, announce to all Venders of Seeds, and to those who may desire to undertake such business, that they will supply every variety desirable, at very low rates and at a liberal credit, it being their intention to render this branch of business profitable by its great extent and not by enhanced prices. The new Catalogue, comprising the most extensive assortment of Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, is now ready for delivery. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under our own observation, or when imported from confidential correspondents, of being tested to our satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. The Catalogue will be found to contain many new and very choice varieties never before offered to the public, and incomparably superior to many of the old varieties. Among the new acquisitions are a number of very superior Cabbages, Lettuces, Peas, Beans, Onions, Radishes, Beets, Squashes, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Spinach, Turneps, &c. introduced from France, Spain, Italy and Germany, and particularly suited to our climate. The following choice new Melons can now be supplied:—Malta Winter, with green flesh, rich and high flavored, and keeps till February; Netted Romana, Oval Romana, French Muscade, Cohausa, Imperial, Ispahan, Cyprian, Early Cantaloup, Green Fleshed Sugar, Fine Japan Cantaloup, Dark Orange Cantaloup, Embroidered Cantaloup. Scarlet Rock, Small Prescot, White Rock, Green Pine Apple, Netted Cantaloup, and several others, comprising a luxurious addition to the dessert. Space will not here allow us to state in detail the superior qualities of the other new varieties, but those who request a selection of the choicest, will be sure to receive such. The Catalogue comprises above 600 varieties of Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, very many of which are of extreme rarity; and they being mostly collected from plants in this establishment, their excellence may be relied on. The principal object in view is to furnish venders of seeds with wholesale quantities at reasonable rates, but to accommodate our correspondents we cannot object to furnishing smaller parcels for family gardens when applied for. Catalogues, which are distributed gratis on application, post paid, No. 1, Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, PP. 93.—2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, &c.—PP. 24.—3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.—PP. 44.—4. American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs, and Plants.—PP. 50.—5. A Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds. 6. do. do. do. in French. The Catalogues can be transmitted by mail, at a postage of 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 cts per sheet. Orders sent direct per mail will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 9, 1835. 3t

The Poll Evil.

The following Recipe for the cure of that formidable disease of the horse, called the Poll Evil, is from the N. Y. Cultivator.

As soon as the tumor appears, make a strong decoction of the root of the meadow plant or vine, known by the name of *poison ivy*, and sometimes by that of mercury; bathe the tumor with this decoction every day, as hot as the horse will bear it; and heat it with a hot iron. In a short time it will begin to diminish, and in six weeks it will wholly subside. A very valuable horse of mine was attacked with this disease last summer, and two months after we first discovered it were consumed in experiments of various kinds, when I became discouraged, and gave up the horse as lost. The tumor became appalling, so much so, that the best of our farriers declined to undertake a cure, and advised me to sell my horse for the best price that I could get; when shortly afterwards I accidentally heard of the above remedy—I tried it, and with complete success. No trace of the disease remains, although when I commenced the application, the horse was so bad that he could not drop his head low enough to drink, unless he was driven into deep water. I have no doubt the remedy is a specific, if applied in time. How long before the tumor breaks, the application, to be successful, must be made, I am not able to say—but the tumor on my horse must have been three months advancing, before we commenced our application.

As I am ignorant of veterinary nosology, I hope you will give the technical name of the disease, and for the same reason I hope you will give the botanical name of the plant which effected the cure.*

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,

IRA CLIZBE.

Boiled Flax Seed.

This is the season of the year when cattle, horses, and sheep, should occasionally have a little flax seed, boiled in water, and mixed with their food. If they are fed principally on dry food, the flax seed, as well as the liquid from it, is the more necessary.

An Improved Bee-Hive.

The box or hive, to be made of inch plank, say about two feet three inches by twelve inches wide; the upper part of the box to be partitioned off, allowing just space enough to admit a drawer of about ten by twelve inches deep. The drawer is to slide upon the horizontal partition, and to be made to fit the bottom of the inside of the box exactly. In the drawer, a hole is to be made, say about one and a half inch in diameter, and a corresponding one in the partition, so as to allow the bees to pass up from the lower part of the hive into the drawer. In the outer side of the drawer, a pane of glass is to be fixed, in order to tell when the drawer is filled with honey. Over the glass a sliding shutter is to be placed, to exclude the light: or the upper end of the plank, forming the back side of the box or hive, may be sawed off, and fastened with a hinge and a button, so as to answer in place of a sliding shutter. When the honey is wanted for use, removing the shutter from before the glass, and ascertaining that the drawer is filled, introduce a little smoke into the top of the drawer by means of a tobacco-pipe; and when the bees have been driven into the lower part of the hive, separate the drawer, and with a case-knife remove this drawer, and having emptied it, return it to its place again; and the bees will commence working in it immediately. By this method the honey will be always pure, without bee-bread or dead bees, and not a single bee need be destroyed; and, moreover, it has been tested by many years' trial, and found to answer the intention completely.

Z.

P. S. The drawer should have a top *screwed* on, so as to be more readily opened when the honey is to be taken out; and any space between the drawer and sides or top of the hive, should be filled with some kind of cement, so as to prevent insects from making a lodgment within the hive.—*Farmer's Register.*

* The technical name of the disease is *Poll-Evil* the botanical name of the plant, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, var. *radicans.*

From Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening.

On the Management of Green House Plants.

The plants of this department, Sweet observes, *only require protection from frost* in winter. *The more air* they have given them when not frosty, *the more healthy* they will be. On a fine morning, *the sooner air is admitted the better;* but it is best to *shut up pretty early in the afternoon*, particularly if likely to be a cold night. No fire is required, except frost is expected in the night, or the house should be damp with continued wet weather; then a little fire is requisite to dry the house, as plants [in England] are more liable to be injured by damp than by cold. The plants should be looked over most days to see if any require *water*, which *must only be given them when [they are] quite dry, in the winter season:* from nine to twelve o'clock in the morning is the best time for watering them; for if watered in the afternoon, they are apt to be chilled at night, which makes their leaves look yellow and unhealthy. When the surface of the mold is green with moss, &c. the top should be taken off, and the surface moved with a flat stick, but not deep enough to disturb the roots; if a little fresh mold is wanting on any of them, it should be added. Always be careful to put *the same kind of soil they are already grown in;* for a different kind put on, injures plants more than some cultivators are aware of.

When the weather begins to get warm in the spring, some air should be left all night to *harden the plants before they are set out;* a little must be left at first, and continue to *increase it* every night till they have full air, if the weather will allow of it. The time of setting them out in the open air depends entirely on the weather. Sometimes they may be put out with safety by the middle of May; in other seasons [in England] not till the latter end; but they had better stay in a little too long than be put out too soon. Calm cloudy weather is the best time for setting them out, when as sheltered a situation as possible, should be chosen for them. *The best time for shifting* them in fresh pots *is early in spring:* some shift them before they are set out, and let them make fresh roots while in Green House, which is a very good plan, particularly for young or tender plants. If any plants are too tall, and want cutting back, it should be done early in spring, as soon as they begin to grow; then they have time to recover themselves, and make good bushy plants by autumn.

Brooks' Patent Silk Spinner.

We are happy to learn that this valuable invention, of which we have frequently published notices, descriptions and recommendations, is rising in the estimation of the most skilful operators in the manufacture of silk, and hope that the inventor will realize a fortune as well as bestow a great benefit on the country, by his ingenuity and perseverance.

The following certificate, we think will prove conclusive as regards the merits of the machine; as the gentlemen, whose signatures are attached to the recommendation, are no doubt as competent judges of any improvement in the manufacture of silk as can be found in the United States.

The undersigned, having for several years been engaged in the manufacture of silk, and having examined Mr. Adam Brooks' Patent Machine for Spinning and Twisting Silk, are pleased with its operation, and believe it better calculated than any machine heretofore introduced for the manufacture of Sewing Silk and Twist.

WILLIAM ATWOOD, | DAVID CONANT,
MINER PARKER, | JABEZ SEARS.

Mansfield, Conn., Nov. 19, 1834.

We have been assured that as much weight of twist has been spun, doubled and twisted on one of the above mentioned machines by two people in Mansfield, Conn., as could be reeled, only, for manufacturing in the same time.

As much weight may be spun into warp or filling, fitted for the loom, as smooth, fine and even, as can be reeled in the same time and quantity of labor. Such improvements and additions have been lately made as to cause the machine to be recommended by people of long experience in making silk. The twist is laid together, like a cord, in the most regular and even manner.—*New England Farmer.*

Northern Shepherd,

Being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society, on the Management and Diseases of Sheep,—pp. 132, 12mo. WM. NOYES—*Winthrop, Maine*, 1835.

This is a little work designed as a manual for the sheep owners and wool-growers of the Northern States. It embodies much of the experience of the wool-growers of this climate, and contains such directions in regard to diseases from different authors as has been found valuable, together with what has been found useful and practicable by our farmers. In causing this little work to be prepared and published, we believe the Society have done an essential service to the community. The business of wool-growing is one that promises a golden harvest to those who pursue it as every business should be pursued, with care, economy and diligence. The Merino has been an abused character, in Maine at least, but justice seems to be returning to vindicate her claims and to show that the Shepherd himself, and not the Sheep has been most to blame It is true, that there are calamities incident to the climate which sometimes make serious inroads upon our flocks--but this should stimulate our farmers to investigate causes, and learn to obviate and resist such evils, We trust that this little work will be a valuable aid to those who feel anxious to embark in the wool-growing business, and are willing to spare no pains which may be essential to success.—*Maine Farmer.*

Ticks on Sheep.

It is now the time of the year for these troublesome vermin to increase and torment sheep, particularly if they should not be in so good order as a flock ought to be. It will be well to look to them, and give them leave of absence. The best method which suggests itself at present is the smoke pipe; by which as you undoubtedly know, is meant a tube with a bulge or enlarged space in the middle, into which is put some dry tobacco, on this a small coal of fire, is placed and the whole is screwed on to the nose of a bellows and the smoke thus driven into the wool of the sheep, to the no small annoyance and death of the tick who is thus trespassing on the pelt and comfort of poor *Nanny.*

By the way, a word or two upon the construction of this pipe--many have them made with a screw upon the pipe of the bellows—this makes it necessary either to have a bellows made on purpose—or a new screw cut on every pair of new bellows –but a wooden or tin pipe put upon the pipe containing the tobacco and the smoke blown out by the mouth will do good execution.

Snuff sprinkled on the back of a sheep, and in among the wool in different parts will also be of good service if you have not a smoke apparatus at hand.—*Ib.*

Comparative indications of the Thermometer at sunrise, from Dec. 20th to Dec. 31st, 1834, at Hanover, N. H., and at Seneca Mission, near Buffalo, N. Y.

Days.	*Hanover.*	*Seneca Mission.*	*Diff.*
Dec. 20,	25 deg.	34 deg.	9
" 21,	5	15	10
" 22,	1 below.	27	28
" 23,	14	25	7
" 24,	18	26	12
" 25,	20	18	2
" 26,	16	1	17
" 27,	4	26	22
" 28,	12	27	15
" 29,	10	26	16
" 30,	18	26	8
" 31,	4	27	23